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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

FEBRUARY 1987 published March 1987

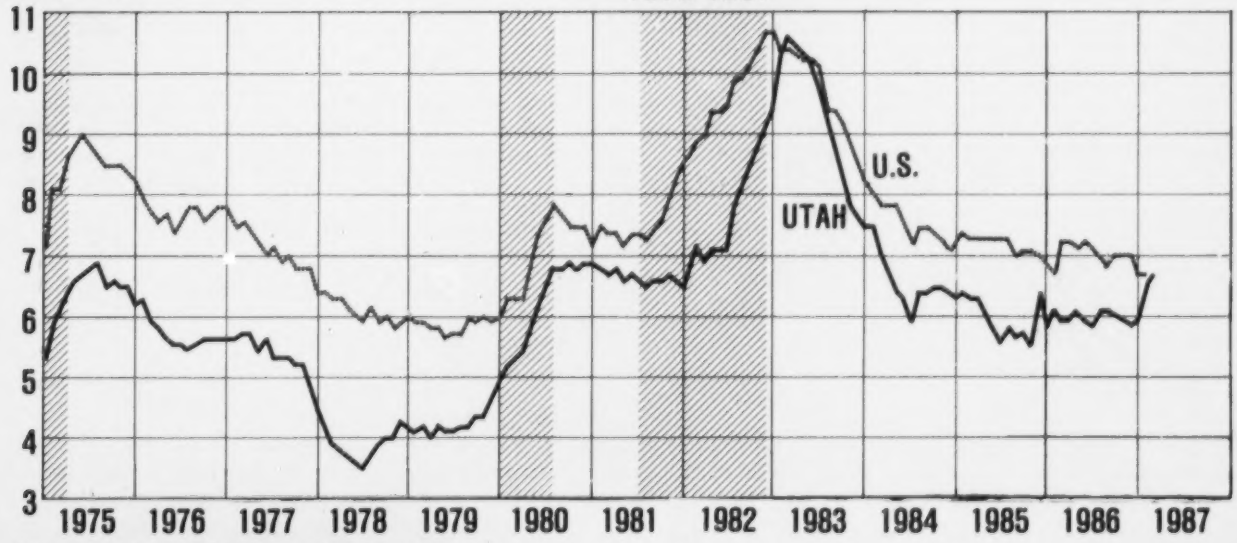
THE RATES COLLIDE

It happened. The paths of the Utah and U.S. unemployment rates, on a collision course for the past few months, actually met. In less picturesque language, at 6.7 percent, Utah's February 1987 jobless rate equaled the U.S. figure for January 1987. (As of this writing, February data for the United States have not been released.) Typically, Utah's jobless rate runs a point or more below the national average. In fact, during the last ten years, Utah unemployment has surpassed or equaled the U.S. rate in only five months—at the height of the most recent recession. While the 6.7 percent jobless rate indicates the highest Utah unemployment in nearly three years, it also signifies the lowest U.S. unemployment over the same time period. In other words, Utah has generally enjoyed an enviable economic position in comparison with the nation as a whole. In spite of recent slow growth in Utah employment and numerous layoffs, joblessness in the State through January still had not risen above the level of unemployment in the nation as a whole.

Feature Articles:

- A Layman's Guide to Labor Force Statistics
- ACCRA Cost-of-living Indexes for Cities
- Consumer Price Index (CPI) Revisions, page 7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1975-1987



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security

In comparison with the previous month, the Utah seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for February edged up one-tenth of a point. However, compared to February of last year, unemployment has increased eight-tenths of a percentage point. The concurrent 15 percent year-over rise in the number of unemployed individuals meant 51,700 Utah residents were out-of-work during the month.

THE ONE CONSTANT IS CHANGE

Those who follow the movements of Utah's jobless rate will notice some changes in the graph which always accompanies this report. New data from the Current Population Survey (CPS) precipitated these modifications. (For an explanation of the "how and why" of these revisions, see this month's feature article.) Alterations for some months were minor. On the other hand, some changes resulted in significant transformations. Rather than give what might be considered the typical bureaucratic response—feigned ignorance of these modifications—we have chosen to point them out in order to provide the most up-to-date and accurate data available.

What happened? First of all, the average annual 1986 unemployment rate for Utah turned out to be slightly higher than previously expected—6.0 percent instead of 5.8 percent. Moreover, the pattern suggested by initial figures has been altered somewhat. Previously, it appeared that Utah's unemployment dropped quite steadily until June, when unemployment started to rise at a fairly steady rate. However, new CPS figures indicate that unemployment bounced around the 6 percent mark for most of 1986—a trend quite similar to the national pattern, although Utah's rate registered about a percentage point below the nationwide mean during most of that time period. However, in January 1987 a parting of the ways occurred as Utah's unemployment rose significantly.

One improvement in the new CPS data which seemed to be definitely in order, was the downward revision of the "employed" series. Preliminary figures showed the employed portion of the labor force growing much faster than Utah's nonfarm jobs—a trend which seemed highly unlikely. Revised data appear more in-line with current nonagricultural job expansion and unemployment rates. The new labor force figures for 1986 (both raw and seasonally adjusted) can be found in this month's report.

BUT SOME THINGS CHANGE VERY LITTLE . . .

While several alterations occurred in the labor force arena, not much has changed with respect to nonfarm jobs. In February 1987, Utah's nonagricultural employment totaled 631,900 positions. Following the trend of the past few months, this figure registers only 1.2 percent above Utah nonfarm employment in February 1986—an increase of approximately 7,300 jobs.

FIRST THE GOOD NEWS . . .

Services, the State's chief employment gainer, continued to lead the industrial growth pack with a 4.4 percent, 6,000 job, increase over February 1986. Retail trade and finance/insurance/real estate fell in close behind with year-over additions of 4.0 percent. However, retail trade has added 4,400 jobs since last year compared to the accumulation of 1,300 new jobs by finance/insurance/real estate since February 1986. Growth in government employment has slowed somewhat. In fact, budgetary restraint has meant the loss of 800 jobs in state government on a year-to-year basis. Federal and local government both grew but at less than spectacular rates—2.0 and 2.2 percent respectively. On a net basis, government has added 800 jobs to the Utah economy since February 1986.

Although manufacturing has been recently thought of as a declining Utah industry, such is not the case for nondurable goods manufacturing. Employment in this industry is up 2.5 percent from last year—a gain of 700 jobs. The majority of this growth has been generated by food and kindred products manufacturing which has expanded by 7 percent over the past year.

THE OTHER SIDE . . .

Although employment levels for coal mining and oil extraction still remain far below year-ago levels, the resurgence of copper mining in the State kept mining declines under 5 percent. Employment in metal mining is up 1,300 jobs over its February 1986 level. However, exclusive of metal mining, the sector has lost 1,700 jobs when year-over figures are compared.

Construction and durable goods manufacturing remain in the throes of an economic downturn. Since February 1986, construction has lost 2,500 jobs—a drop of almost 9 percent. Losses in durable goods manufacturing amounted to 3,800 positions. While much of the decline resulted from layoffs in the steel industry, of the five major durable goods manufacturing sectors, only electric machinery/supplies manufacturing showed a year-over gain (7.4 percent) in February. Transportation/communications/public utilities sustained a minor 100 job decline in comparison with last year.

IN CLOSING . . .

Nothing in February's labor force data indicates a turnaround on the Utah economic front. Hopefully, anticipated rehires and new hires will help the State pull out of the low employment growth, rising unemployment rate scenario in the near future.

Lecia Parks Labor Market Economist

A LAYMAN'S GUIDE TO LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Often, those of us involved in the generation and analysis of labor force statistics forget that the rest of the world may not be as readily conversant with our data as we are. We sometimes assume (of course) that everyone understands what we are talking about when, in fact, because of the nature of this very technical beast, many do not. Where **do** those mysterious unemployment figures come from and what do they mean? Why are they revised from month to month? And, just what is seasonal adjustment? Hopefully this article will clarify any misconceptions (if they exist), explain what may not be understood, and act as a refresher for those already familiar with the concepts involved.

SOME DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS

First, what are the definitions of the most familiar labor force statistics—civilian labor force, employed and unemployed? Recognize that currently, data pertain only to those members of the population who are 16 years of age and older. Those who are inmates of penal and mental institutions, sanatariums, and homes for the aged, infirm and needy are excluded from labor force figures. Finally, each person is only counted once (even if they have more than one job). Who, then, are the employed? Civilians who did any work at all for pay—including individuals who worked for themselves (the self-employed). "Employed" also encompasses people who worked 15 or more hours as unpaid workers in a family business plus anyone temporarily absent from work because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management disputes, or personal reasons—regardless of whether they were paid or not. Working foreign nationals not living on embassy premises are also included. However, people who did volunteer work or worked around the house are excluded from employed counts. Obviously, even labor force definitions are somewhat complicated!

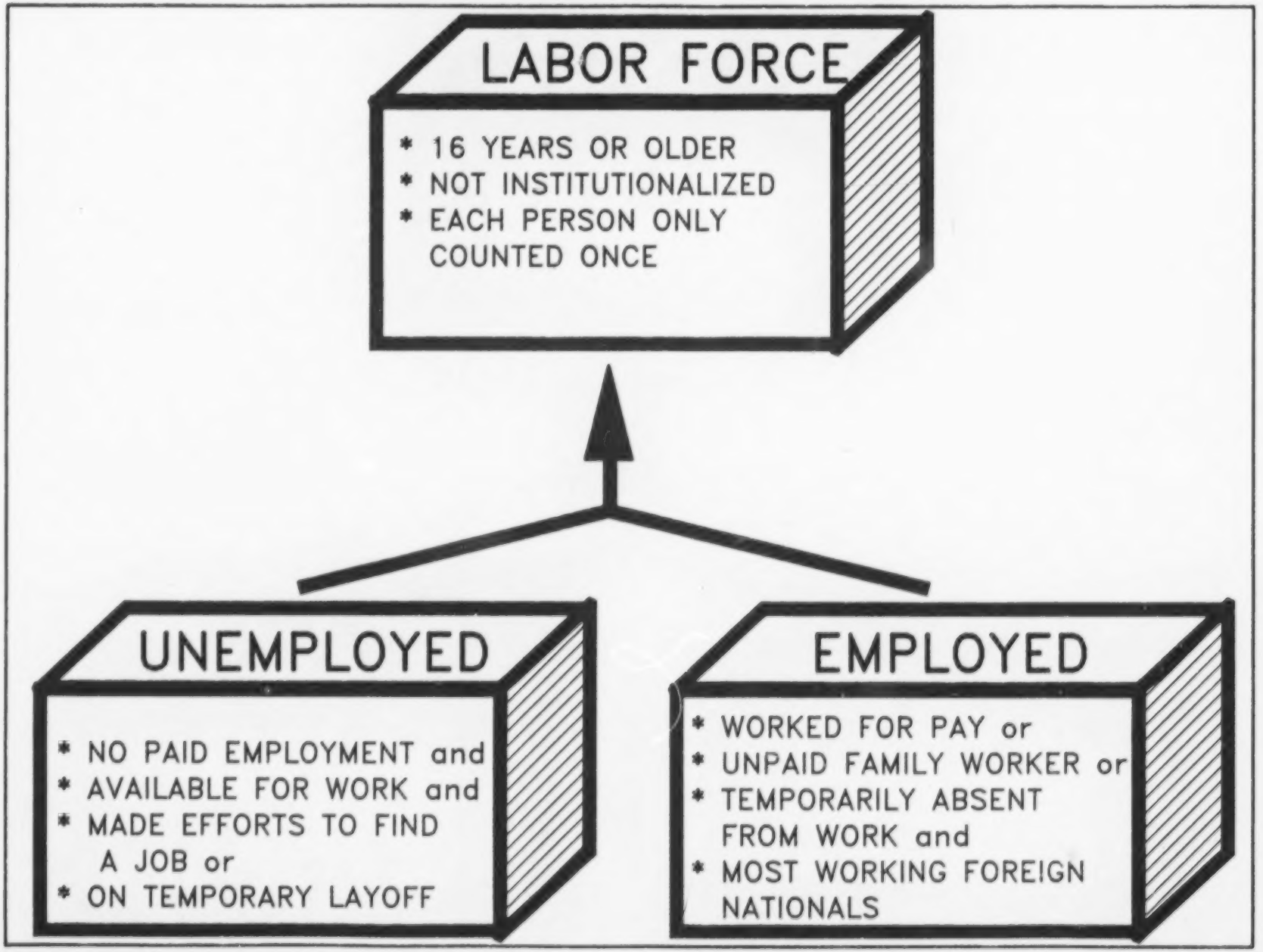
Who gets counted as unemployed? Persons who did **not** work, were available for work (except for temporary illness), and made some specific efforts to find work sometime during the prior four weeks are included in jobless figures. Individuals waiting to be recalled to a job from which they have been laid off or waiting to a report to a new job within 30 days don't have to be looking for work to be classified as unemployed. Consequently, unemployment figures include job losers and leavers, first-time labor force entrants, and people re-entering the labor force after an absence. In other words, the unemployed portion of the labor force includes many more individuals than just those currently drawing unemployment insurance benefits.

The civilian labor force consists of simply civilian employed individuals and civilian unemployed individuals. National figures which include members of the armed forces are also produced. However, such information is not compiled on a state by state basis.

WHERE DO THE FIGURES COME FROM?

But, how are labor force figures derived? The key source of labor force data is the Current Population Survey (or CPS for those who prefer acronyms). The CPS is a scientifically designed survey of approximately 60,000 households nationwide which is conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). (In Utah, the sample amounts to approximately 700 households.) This survey is timed to coincide with the week containing the 12th day of each month. Questions are designed to gather more than just the basic employment and unemployment data—information relating to labor force characteristics (age, sex, race, etc.), earnings, occupations and industries is also collected.

For the nation as a whole, information from the CPS is statistically reliable on a monthly basis. However, for smaller states (including Utah) the CPS may be fairly erratic on a month-to-month basis. Nevertheless, CPS annual average unemployment rate estimates for Utah have a 90 percent confidence interval (or relative error) of plus or minus 10 percent at 6 percent unemployment. If your statistics are a bit rusty, we are 90 percent


LABOR FORCE
* 16 YEARS OR OLDER
* NOT INSTITUTIONALIZED
* EACH PERSON ONLY COUNTED ONCE
UNEMPLOYED
* NO PAID EMPLOYMENT and
* AVAILABLE FOR WORK and
* MADE EFFORTS TO FIND A JOB or
* ON TEMPORARY LAYOFF
EMPLOYED
* WORKED FOR PAY or
* UNPAID FAMILY WORKER or
* TEMPORARILY ABSENT FROM WORK and
* MOST WORKING FOREIGN NATIONALS

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A WORD ON SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

The process outlined above produces what is called "raw" unemployment data. However, the figures quoted on the 6 o'clock news are "seasonally adjusted." Just what is seasonal adjustment and why is it used? Often it is difficult to tell from raw statistics whether a change was caused by changing economic conditions or just because of normal seasonal fluctuations—things like weather changes, holidays, opening/closing of schools and so on. These seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern every year and may account for as much as 90 percent of the month-to-month change in unemployment. Based on past history, statistical methods provide a way of minimizing the seasonality of labor force data. When "seasonal" adjustments are made, comparisons between months become more informative and cyclical patterns and basic economic trends may be observed. However, remember that seasonal adjustment factors are only an approximation based on past history. If a severe winter snow storm hits in September, seasonal adjustment factors would do little to rectify the weather-related effects to the unemployment rate.

FOR TRUE STATISTICAL AFICIONADOS . . .

This article has provided only a brief sketch of the basic methods utilized in developing labor force statistics. For those interested in an in-depth explanation, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly *Employment & Earnings* provides further elucidation on the subject. And, for true statistical aficionados, *Employment & Earnings* provides a list of technical papers and publications which are available.

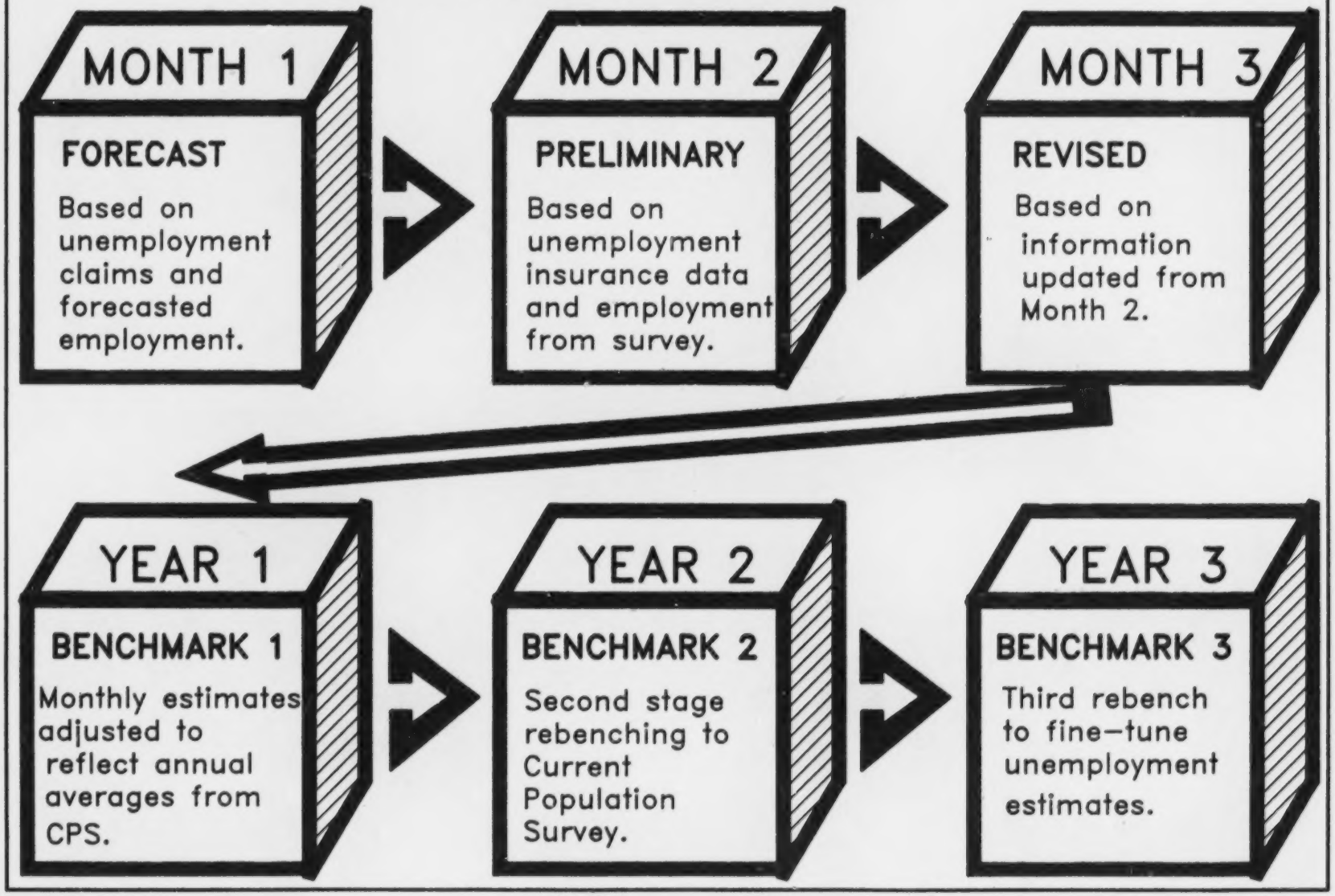
Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

UTAH LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
RAW AND REASONALLY ADJUSTED
1986

	RAW				SEASONALLY ADJUSTED			
	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Number	Rate	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Number	Rate
Jan	736,914	686,494	50,420	6.8%	754,558	708,705	45,853	6.1%
Feb	738,323	689,056	49,267	6.7	754,111	709,270	44,841	5.9
Mar	745,039	698,050	46,989	6.3	755,209	710,686	44,523	5.9
Apr	748,535	702,822	45,713	6.1	755,697	709,735	45,963	6.1
May	752,238	708,981	43,257	5.8	755,008	710,452	44,556	5.9
June	762,153	717,634	44,519	5.8	756,438	712,207	44,231	5.8
Jul	755,869	711,242	44,627	5.9	753,531	707,682	45,849	6.1
Aug	758,693	715,466	43,227	5.7	753,294	707,283	46,012	6.1
Sep	767,328	725,162	42,166	5.5	755,433	710,087	45,346	6.0
Oct	762,631	721,226	41,405	5.4	753,335	708,884	44,450	5.9
Nov	757,275	714,434	42,841	5.7	748,818	705,133	43,685	5.8
Dec	763,002	717,433	45,569	6.0	752,664	707,967	44,696	5.9
Avg	755,000	709,000	45,000	6.0				

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services

UTAH UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS REVISION PROCESS



confident that the unemployment rate would register within the given range if the entire labor force were surveyed on a monthly basis. To obtain dependable monthly data for smaller states and for metropolitan statistical areas—before annual average CPS data becomes available—the Bureau of Labor Statistics has developed some standardized procedures. Monthly Utah figures are based largely on data gathered by the Utah Department of Employment Security as it administers Utah's Employment Security Act. Unemployment estimation relies heavily on unemployment insurance records. Employment estimation depends largely upon employment information furnished by employers on both a mandatory and voluntary basis. After using the incredibly complicated and technical procedures developed by BLS (the "handbook" method), initial employment and unemployment estimates are obtained. These estimates are then adjusted to conform to measures obtained from the CPS. (This adjustment takes the form of a six-month moving average extrapolation procedure—for those who are statistically inclined.) These BLS procedures lead to an often asked question.

WHY ARE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES REVISED SO OFTEN?

Many have noticed that the unemployment rate for a particular month will change from the figure initially announced. Shouldn't it stay the same? After all, one doesn't exactly change the past. Well, as more and better information becomes available, employment and unemployment figures are adjusted to accurately reflect the true picture. As anyone involved in data gathering will tell you, the collection and compilation of statistics is often a long, drawn out process. In Utah, a number of revisions are possible. Here are the stages through which employment/unemployment figures pass.

THE "FORECAST" STAGE Some people familiar with data from other small states may notice that the vast majority only publish unemployment rates a month or more after the fact. Utah (a truly advanced state) publishes a "forecast" unemployment rate within one week of the month's end. Based on unemployment insurance claims, projected employment data, and trended CPS data, an estimate of unemployment for the most recent month (Month 1) is produced. Incidently, this rate is usually subject to only minor revisions.

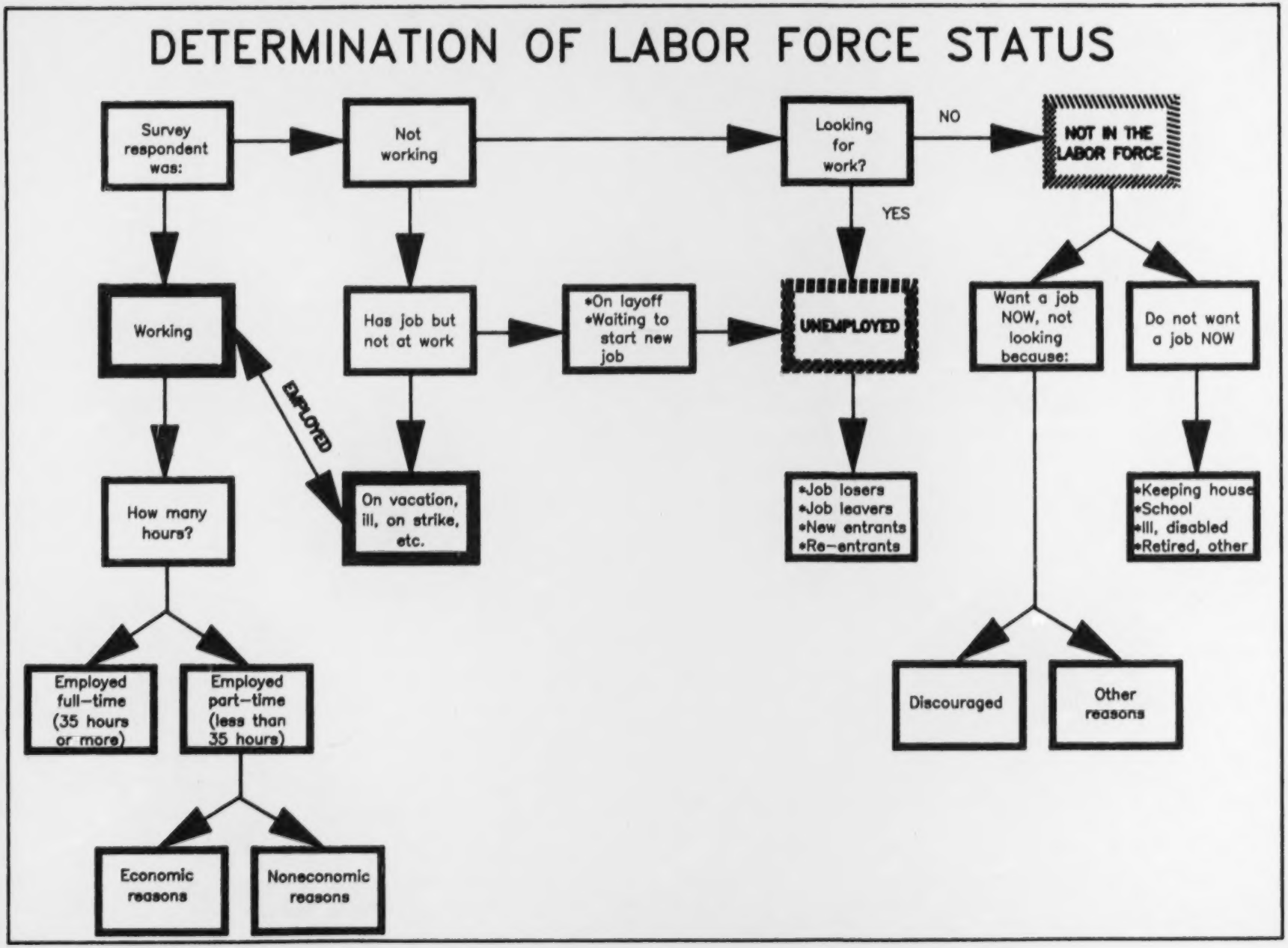
THE "PRELIMINARY" STAGE Following the forecast month (Month 2), CPS information is available, more unemployment insurance data is forthcoming, and employment estimates from an industry survey are ready. Labor force forecasts (Month 1) are then revised—if necessary.

THE "REVISED" STAGE During the month (Month 3) following the preparation of preliminary figures, even more complete data have been received. Estimates are again improved as appropriate.

THE "BENCHMARK" STAGES At year-end, CPS annual averages are available. At this time, monthly figures for the preceding year are "benchmarked" or adjusted to reflect the CPS annual averages. This adjustment process takes place in three stages (Years 1, 2, and 3) as estimates are further fine-tuned.

A quick count reveals that during the entire three-year process the unemployment rate may be revised a total of five times! Actually, for the most part, data are not revised to any significant degree—although (it must be admitted) some noticeable exceptions do occur. In fact, revisions of 1986 data have been rather substantial for some months. In spite of revisions, initial estimates provide a timely and fairly accurate picture of the current Utah unemployment scene. Besides which, if only final figures were published, much of the usefulness of this economic indicator would be lost as final Utah figures would be rather old. Again, this process pertains only to smaller states and does not apply to national data. Of course, many of the complicated statistical procedures involved in this process have been glossed over. However, the preceding analysis (hopefully) presents a feeling for just what occurs in the generation of labor force data.

DETERMINATION OF LABOR FORCE STATUS



ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

THIRD QUARTER 1986

Component Index Weights:	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
City	**All Items**	**Groceries**	**Housing**	**Utilities**	**Transportation**	**Health Care**	**Miscellaneous**
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**102.2**	**99.9**	**95.8**	**90.8**	**103.6**	**103.9**	**104.9**
Provo, Utah	**90.6**	**98.4**	**70.5**	**79.1**	**99.9**	**92.9**	**100.4**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	109.5	98.8	122.9	104.6	108.2	119.7	105.8
Sacramento, California	108.3	104.7	104.1	99.8	113.9	133.8	108.3
San Diego, California	119.9	99.6	173.2	70.6	127.1	131.2	104.7
Denver, Colorado	100.1	97.3	117.4	76.6	106.6	109.2	92.3
Billings, Montana	103.5	103.7	108.0	89.8	97.9	111.1	105.7
Reno-Sparks, Nevada	109.4	104.7	122.3	98.1	109.0	112.7	106.2
Albuquerque, New Mexico	101.6	103.8	114.3	86.1	106.0	101.7	94.9
Portland, Oregon	108.7	109.2	109.9	77.1	120.5	138.3	107.1
Tacoma, Washington	103.3	100.2	105.5	63.9	105.7	133.6	109.8
Casper, Wyoming	95.9	96.6	74.7	100.7	100.8	102.7	105.7
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	110.6	98.4	126.7	129.9	101.5	103.0	104.4
Indianapolis, Indiana	96.6	92.8	98.3	91.3	104.1	96.3	96.4
Kansas City, Missouri	101.9	104.6	105.0	85.7	100.7	108.2	103.0
New York, New York	141.2	108.9	193.7	187.8	116.8	157.9	110.6
Houston, Texas	102.0	106.8	84.1	113.4	104.5	106.5	106.2
Highest City	141.2 New York, NY	129.3 Archorage, AK	193.7 New York, NY	187.8 New York, NY	130.5 Anchorage, AK	183.8 Anchorage, AK	137.2 Anchorage, AK
Lowest City	89.5 Florence, AL	86.4 Joplin, MO	70.5 Provo, UT	51.7 Seattle, WA	75.3 Youngstown, OH	74.2 Dothan, AL	87.2 Canton, OH

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — ALL ITEMS
1967 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1967	98.6	98.7	98.9	99.1	99.4	99.7	100.2	100.5	100.7	101.0	101.3	101.6	100.0	2.8
1968	102.0	102.3	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.5	104.8	105.1	105.7	106.1	106.4	104.2	4.2
1969	106.7	107.1	108.0	108.7	109.0	109.7	110.2	110.7	111.2	111.6	112.2	112.9	109.8	5.4
1970	113.3	113.9	114.5	115.2	115.7	116.3	116.7	116.9	117.5	118.1	118.5	119.1	116.3	6.0
1971	119.2	119.4	119.8	120.2	120.8	121.5	121.8	122.1	122.2	122.4	122.6	123.1	121.3	4.3
1972	123.2	123.8	124.0	124.3	124.7	125.0	125.5	125.7	126.2	126.6	126.9	127.3	125.3	3.3
1973	127.7	128.6	129.8	130.7	131.5	132.4	132.7	135.1	135.5	136.6	137.6	138.5	133.1	6.2
1974	139.7	141.5	143.1	143.9	145.5	146.9	148.0	149.9	151.7	153.0	154.3	155.4	147.7	11.0
1975	156.1	157.2	157.8	158.6	159.3	160.6	162.3	162.8	163.6	164.6	165.6	166.3	161.2	9.1
1976	166.7	167.1	167.5	168.2	169.2	170.1	171.1	171.9	172.6	173.3	173.8	174.3	170.5	5.8
1977	175.3	177.1	178.2	179.6	180.6	181.8	182.6	183.3	184.0	184.5	185.4	186.1	181.5	6.5
1978	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1								
-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.5	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.4	7.7
-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3	7.6
1979-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.3
-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5
1980-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5
-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5
1981-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4
-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.2
1982-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1
-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0
1983-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2
-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0
1984-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3
-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4
1985-U	316.1	317.4	318.8	320.1	321.3	322.3	322.8	323.5	324.5	325.5	326.6	327.4	322.2	3.6
-W	312.6	313.5	315.3	316.7	317.8	318.7	319.1	319.6	320.5	321.3	322.6	323.4	318.4	3.5
1986-U	328.4	327.5	326.0	325.3	326.3	327.9	328.0	328.6	330.2	330.5	330.8	331.1	328.4	1.9
-W	324.3	323.2	321.4	320.4	321.4	323.0	322.9	323.4	324.9	325.0	325.4	325.7	323.4	1.6

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Feb. 1987(f)	Feb. 1986	% Change	Jan. 1987(p)	Jan. 1986	% Change	Dec. 1986(r)	Dec. 1985	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	760,600	738,300	3.0	758,200	736,900	2.9	763,000	739,600	3.2
Employed	703,800	689,100	2.1	701,900	686,500	2.2	717,400	695,700	3.1
Unemployed	56,800	49,300	15.2	56,300	50,400	11.7	45,600	43,900	3.9
Percent of Labor Force	7.5	6.7	—	7.4	6.8	—	6.0	5.9	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.7	5.9	—	6.6	6.1	—	5.9	5.8	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Feb. 1987(f)	Feb. 1986	% Change	Jan. 1987(p)	Jan. 1986	% Change	Dec. 1986(r)	Dec. 1985	% Change
Total	631.9	624.6	1.2	631.1	623.0	1.3	644.0	637.2	1.1
Mining	8.2	8.6	−4.7	8.5	8.8	−3.4	8.5	9.0	−5.6
Metal Mining	2.9	1.6	81.3	2.8	1.6	75.0	2.6	1.6	62.5
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.6	3.2	−18.8	2.7	3.1	−12.9	2.8	3.1	−9.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.7	3.8	−28.9	3.0	4.2	−28.6	3.1	4.4	−29.5
Contract Construction	26.6	29.1	−8.6	26.9	29.4	−8.5	30.5	33.3	−8.4
Manufacturing	89.3	92.4	−3.4	89.2	92.2	−3.3	90.6	93.0	−2.6
Durable Goods	60.4	64.2	−5.9	60.4	64.1	−5.8	61.3	64.7	−5.3
Primary Metals	2.2	4.3	−48.8	2.2	4.3	−48.8	2.4	4.0	−40.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	18.4	19.8	−7.1	18.6	19.8	−6.1	19.0	20.3	−6.4
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.7	8.1	7.4	8.5	7.9	7.6	8.5	7.8	9.0
Transportation Equipment	14.8	15.3	−3.3	14.8	15.3	−3.3	14.7	15.2	−3.3
Other Durable Goods	16.3	16.8	−3.0	16.3	16.8	−3.0	16.8	17.5	−4.0
Non-Durable Goods	28.9	28.2	2.5	28.8	28.1	2.5	29.2	28.2	3.5
Food & Kindred Products	9.4	8.8	6.8	9.4	8.8	6.8	9.7	9.0	7.8
Textile & Apparel Products	6.0	5.9	−1.7	5.9	5.7	3.5	5.9	5.8	1.7
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.6	3.7	−2.7	3.5	3.6	−2.8	3.5	3.6	−2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	10.0	9.9	1.0	10.0	9.9	1.0	10.2	9.9	3.0
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	37.4	37.5	−0.3	37.5	37.5	0.0	37.9	37.9	0.0
Railroad Transportation	3.3	3.7	−10.8	3.3	3.7	−10.8	3.3	3.7	−10.8
Other Transportation	18.7	17.7	5.6	18.7	17.7	5.6	19.1	17.8	7.3
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	15.4	16.1	−4.3	15.4	16.1	−4.3	15.5	16.3	−4.9
Trade	151.5	146.8	3.2	152.9	147.8	3.5	159.5	155.7	2.4
Wholesale Trade	36.0	35.7	0.8	36.0	35.7	0.8	36.4	35.8	1.7
Retail Trade	115.5	111.1	4.0	116.8	112.1	4.2	123.1	120.1	2.5
Building Materials	4.9	4.8	2.1	5.0	4.9	2.0	5.2	5.2	0.0
Food Stores	21.7	20.5	5.9	21.8	20.6	5.8	22.2	20.6	7.8
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13.6	13.4	1.5	13.6	13.4	1.5	14.0	13.8	1.4
Eating & Drinking Places	37.9	35.7	6.2	37.5	35.3	6.2	38.6	36.7	5.2
Other Retail	37.4	36.6	2.2	38.8	38.0	2.1	43.1	43.7	−1.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	33.4	32.1	4.0	33.1	31.8	4.1	33.2	31.9	4.1
Services	141.3	135.3	4.4	140.2	134.2	4.5	140.5	135.0	4.1
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9.6	9.6	0.0	9.6	9.6	0.0	9.7	9.7	0.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	49.5	46.7	6.0	49.0	46.2	6.1	49.1	46.1	6.5
Medical & Other Health Services	37.9	35.5	6.8	37.6	35.2	6.8	37.5	35.0	7.1
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	32.1	31.8	0.9	31.9	31.6	0.9	32.0	31.8	0.6
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	10.8	11.8	−8.5	10.7	11.7	−8.5	10.6	10.6	0.0
Agricultural Services	1.4	1.3	7.7	1.4	1.2	16.7	1.5	1.8	−16.7
Government	144.2	142.8	1.0	142.9	141.4	1.1	143.4	141.4	1.4
Federal Government	40.7	39.9	2.0	40.5	39.7	2.0	40.5	39.8	1.8
U.S. Federal Defense	22.6	23.5	−3.8	22.7	23.6	−3.8	22.9	23.6	−3.0
Other Federal Government	18.1	16.4	10.4	17.8	16.1	10.6	17.6	16.1	9.3
State Government	38.3	39.1	−2.0	37.9	38.4	−1.3	37.7	37.7	0.0
State Education	21.5	21.8	−1.4	21.0	21.2	−0.9	20.8	20.8	0.0
Other State Government	16.8	17.3	−2.9	16.9	17.2	−1.7	16.9	17.0	−0.6
Local Government	65.2	63.8	2.2	64.5	63.2	2.1	65.2	63.9	2.0
Local Education	41.8	41.1	1.7	41.2	40.5	1.7	41.4	40.9	1.2
Other Local Government	23.4	22.7	3.1	23.3	22.6	3.1	23.8	23.0	3.5
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Feb. '87 (f)	Feb. '86	% Change	Jan. '87 (p)	Dec. '86 (r)	Nov. '86	Oct. '86	Sept. '86	Aug. '86	July '86	June '86
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,690.8	1,667.3	1.4	1,689.0	1,687.2	1,685.3	1,683.4	1,681.1	1,678.8	1,676.5	1,676.5
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,093.2	1,075.5	1.6	1,092.0	1,090.7	1,089.4	1,088.1	1,086.3	1,084.5	1,082.7	1,082.7
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	776.1	754.1	2.9	775.8	752.7	748.8	753.3	755.4	753.3	753.5	756.4
Participation Rate	71.0	70.1	0.0	71.0	69.0	68.7	69.2	69.5	69.5	69.6	69.9
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	724.4	709.3	2.1	724.6	708.0	705.1	708.9	710.1	707.3	707.7	712.2
Employment Ratio[2]	66.3	65.9	0.0	66.4	64.9	64.7	65.1	65.4	65.2	65.4	65.8
Nonagricultural Employment	652.2	638.4	2.2	648.3	641.0	636.6	640.2	643.8	638.8	638.6	647.3
Self-employed & Domestics[3]	55.7	54.5	2.3	59.4	59.2	59.0	59.6	57.5	57.8	57.4	54.0
Agricultural Employment	11.7	11.9	−1.2	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	51.7	44.8	15.3	51.2	44.7	43.7	44.5	45.3	46.0	45.8	44.2
Unemployment Rate	6.7	5.9	0.0	6.6	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.8
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	317.1	321.4	−1.3	316.2	338.0	340.6	334.8	330.9	331.2	329.2	326.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	132.2	130.7	1.1	132.3	129.1	129.4	129.4	129.7	129.4	130.2	130.2
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	640.9	634.0	1.1	641.2	637.7	638.0	637.2	636.0	643.6	633.9	634.6
Mining	8.3	8.7	−4.6	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.1	7.4	7.3	7.0	7.3
Contract Construction	31.6	34.6	−8.5	31.5	30.8	31.8	32.2	31.7	31.9	32.6	32.8
Manufacturing	90.7	93.8	−3.4	90.4	89.9	90.3	90.7	90.5	90.7	91.1	92.3
Durable Goods	61.2	65.0	−5.9	61.1	61.0	61.1	61.8	61.6	61.7	62.0	63.7
Nondurable Goods	29.5	28.8	2.4	29.3	28.9	29.2	28.9	28.9	29.0	29.1	28.6
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	38.2	38.3	−0.2	38.5	38.0	37.5	37.4	36.9	36.9	37.1	36.9
Trade	155.3	150.5	3.2	155.1	152.9	154.1	153.9	154.0	154.8	155.8	152.5
Wholesale	36.5	36.2	0.9	36.5	36.1	35.8	36.0	36.2	36.2	36.3	36.1
Retail	118.8	114.3	4.0	118.6	116.8	118.3	117.9	117.9	118.6	119.6	116.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.5	32.2	4.0	33.3	33.1	33.4	33.4	33.2	33.2	33.2	33.1
Services	141.0	135.0	4.4	141.3	140.4	139.6	138.4	139.1	141.5	139.1	137.8
Government	142.2	140.9	1.0	142.6	144.2	143.2	143.1	143.1	147.3	138.0	142.1
Federal	41.0	40.2	2.0	41.2	41.7	40.7	40.7	40.6	40.2	39.9	39.7
State	37.0	37.8	−2.0	37.0	37.3	37.9	38.3	38.5	38.8	38.3	38.8
Local	64.2	62.9	2.1	64.4	65.1	64.5	64.2	64.0	68.4	59.7	63.6

[1] Figures represent estimated trends, not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[3] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private hoseholds.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Jan. 1987(p)	% Change from Jan. '86	% Distribution	Jan. 1987(p)	% Change from Jan. '86	% Distribution	Jan. 1987(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	356.4	−0.2	100.0	274.7	3.3	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.9	−3.7	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	6.3	74.1
Contract Construction	24.0	−8.7	6.7	2.9	−6.5	1.1	18.4	68.4
Manufacturing	61.0	−4.8	17.1	28.2	0.4	10.3	58.6	65.7
Durable Goods	43.3	−7.5	12.1	17.1	−1.2	6.2	38.6	63.9
Nondurable Goods	17.7	2.3	5.0	11.1	2.8	4.0	20.0	69.4
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.5	0.4	7.4	11.0	−0.9	4.0	26.2	69.9
Total Trade	82.1	3.7	23.0	70.7	3.1	25.7	136.4	89.3
Wholesale Trade	26.1	−2.6	7.3	9.9	11.2	3.6	30.7	85.3
Retail Trade	56.0	6.9	15.7	60.8	1.8	22.1	105.7	90.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.3	−0.7	3.7	19.8	7.6	7.2	26.3	79.5
Services	64.8	0.3	18.2	75.4	8.3	27.4	104.4	74.5
Total Government	76.8	2.5	21.5	66.1	−0.3	24.1	NA	NA
Federal Government	26.0	5.3	7.3	14.5	−3.3	5.3	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	16.0	−5.3	4.5	6.7	0.0	2.4	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	10.0	28.2	2.8	7.8	−6.0	2.8	NA	NA
State Government	18.5	0.0	5.2	19.4	−2.5	7.1	NA	NA
State Education	11.7	−1.7	3.3	9.3	0.0	3.4	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.8	3.0	1.9	10.1	−4.7	3.7	NA	NA
Local Government	32.3	1.9	9.1	32.2	2.5	11.7	NA	NA
Local Education	16.8	2.4	4.7	24.4	1.2	8.9	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.5	1.3	4.3	7.8	6.8	2.8	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Feb. '87(f)	Feb. '86	% Chg.	Jan. '87(p)	Dec. '86(r)	Feb. '87(f)	Feb. '86	% Chg.	Jan. '87(p)	Dec. '86(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	506.4	487.4	3.9	504.7	505.7	98.2	96.7	1.6	97.6	100.1
Employed	473.6	458.1	3.4	472.3	479.4	88.8	90.0	-1.3	88.7	92.9
Unemployed	32.8	29.3	11.9	32.4	26.3	9.4	6.7	40.3	8.9	7.2
Percent of Labor Force	6.5	6.0	0.0	6.4	5.2	9.5	6.9	0.0	9.1	7.2
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	441.8	433.5	1.9	441.5	450.5	71.6	72.0	-0.6	71.6	73.2
Mining	2.6	1.8	44.4	2.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	19.4	20.4	-4.9	19.5	22.1	2.4	2.6	-7.7	2.5	2.8
Manufacturing	61.2	62.0	-1.3	61.2	62.0	9.2	11.4	-19.3	9.2	9.4
Durable Goods	43.0	44.4	-3.2	43.0	43.6	6.0	8.3	-27.7	6.0	6.2
Nondurable Goods	18.2	17.6	3.4	18.2	18.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28.9	29.0	-0.3	29.1	29.3	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.5
Total Trade	110.7	107.4	3.1	112.2	117.3	15.6	14.9	4.7	15.6	16.6
Wholesale Trade	31.0	30.7	1.0	31.1	31.4	1.9	1.8	5.6	1.9	2.0
Retail Trade	79.7	76.7	3.9	81.1	85.9	13.7	13.1	4.6	13.7	14.6
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.6	26.5	4.2	27.3	27.4	2.2	2.1	4.8	2.2	2.2
Services	96.3	92.2	4.4	95.3	95.6	26.2	25.1	4.4	26.2	26.3
Total Government	95.1	94.2	1.0	94.2	94.3	13.6	13.5	0.7	13.5	13.4

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo — Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Feb.'87(f)	Jan.'87(p)	Dec.'86(r)	Feb.'86	Feb.'87(f)	Feb.'86	% Change	Feb.'87(f)	Feb.'86	% Change
State Total	7.5	7.4	6.0	6.7	760,600	738,320	3.0	631,900	624,600	1.2
Bear River	5.4	5.3	4.5	4.8	45,270	44,120	2.6	37,410	37,050	1.0
Box Elder	4.8	4.9	4.3	4.4	16,010	15,850	1.0	13,870	13,820	0.4
Cache	5.8	5.5	4.5	5.0	28,490	27,580	3.3	23,190	22,910	1.2
Rich	4.5	5.0	7.2	7.5	770	690	11.6	350	320	9.4
Wasatch Front	6.5	6.5	5.2	6.0	519,850	500,660	3.8	453,050	444,730	1.9
North	6.8	6.8	5.7	5.6	153,480	146,670	4.6	112,710	110,920	1.6
Davis	5.8	5.8	4.7	4.8	76,750	73,450	4.5	52,430	51,760	1.3
Morgan	8.4	7.9	6.7	8.3	1,620	1,580	2.5	920	910	1.1
Weber	7.7	7.8	6.8	6.4	75,110	71,640	4.8	59,360	58,250	1.9
South	6.4	6.4	5.0	6.2	366,370	353,990	3.5	340,340	333,810	2.0
Salt Lake	6.4	6.3	5.0	6.2	354,550	342,350	3.6	329,950	323,500	2.0
Tooele	8.1	8.8	6.8	6.8	11,820	11,640	1.5	10,390	10,310	0.8
Mountainlands	9.6	9.2	7.4	7.1	110,270	108,490	1.6	80,840	81,140	-0.4
Summit	5.4	7.0	7.0	6.2	8,300	8,130	2.1	7,370	7,250	1.7
Utah	9.5	9.1	7.2	6.9	98,130	96,690	1.5	71,630	72,090	-0.6
Wasatch	19.8	16.4	13.5	13.8	3,840	3,670	4.6	1,840	1,800	2.2
Central	12.8	14.3	9.7	13.6	22,110	22,570	-2.0	14,240	14,610	-2.5
Juab	21.0	21.5	14.9	21.2	2,110	2,050	2.9	1,480	1,450	2.1
Millard	7.6	8.3	6.7	7.1	6,620	7,400	-10.5	4,150	4,730	-12.3
Piute	14.4	14.6	15.7	20.0	320	360	-11.1	160	170	-5.9
Sanpete	18.6	21.9	13.2	21.7	5,900	5,780	2.1	3,380	3,290	2.7
Sevier	10.0	10.6	7.4	10.6	6,290	6,090	3.3	4,670	4,560	2.4
Wayne	13.6	17.3	12.3	15.2	870	890	-2.2	400	410	-2.4
Southwestern	8.1	7.6	6.1	7.1	29,440	28,030	5.0	20,340	19,710	3.2
Beaver	6.5	7.5	6.5	8.6	1,990	1,960	1.5	1,220	1,200	1.7
Garfield	22.4	23.7	15.8	22.1	1,420	1,390	2.2	1,130	1,120	0.9
Iron	7.5	6.9	5.6	7.0	8,300	8,140	2.0	6,280	6,170	1.8
Kane	18.5	15.4	9.5	10.9	2,080	1,920	8.3	1,120	1,070	4.7
Washington	5.9	5.5	4.9	5.0	15,650	14,620	7.0	10,590	10,150	4.3
Uintah Basin	17.1	17.1	13.8	13.4	14,690	15,250	-3.7	10,390	11,280	-7.9
Daggett	4.9	5.1	3.5	7.3	330	320	3.1	250	230	8.7
Duchesne	20.8	21.0	17.1	15.7	5,730	5,750	-0.3	3,920	4,080	-3.9
Uintah	15.1	14.9	12.0	12.2	8,630	9,180	-6.0	6,220	6,970	-10.8
Southeastern	11.5	12.0	10.6	10.8	19,000	19,200	-1.0	15,630	16,110	-3.0
Carbon	10.8	11.2	10.5	9.6	8,700	8,830	-1.5	7,280	7,520	-3.2
Emery	13.0	14.2	12.1	10.1	3,850	4,110	-6.3	3,580	3,980	-10.1
Grand	15.3	14.4	11.6	19.4	2,850	2,750	3.6	1,890	1,790	5.6
San Juan	8.9	9.7	8.4	7.6	3,600	3,510	2.6	2,880	2,820	2.1

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1987	Dec.(r) 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan.(p) 1987	Dec.(r) 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan.(p) 1987	Dec.(r) 1986	Jan. 1986
MINING	$535.46	$516.57	$520.90	41.8	40.9	40.6	$12.81	$12.63	$12.83
MANUFACTURING	390.62	398.86	387.53	39.9	40.7	40.2	9.79	9.80	9.64
Durable Goods	401.00	413.30	404.50	39.9	40.8	40.9	10.05	10.13	9.89
Nondurable Goods	362.86	365.49	344.83	39.7	40.7	38.4	9.14	8.98	8.98
TRADE	234.40	237.34	234.24	30.6	31.9	30.7	7.66	7.44	7.63
Wholesale Trade	402.43	385.52	359.64	38.4	39.5	37.0	10.48	9.76	9.72
Retail Trade	175.14	187.52	187.63	27.8	29.3	28.3	6.30	6.40	6.63
AVERAGE	307.70	308.70	308.01	34.0	35.0	34.3	9.05	8.82	8.98

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(p) 1987	Dec.(r) 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan.(p) 1987	Dec.(r) 1986	Jan. 1986	Jan.(p) 1987	Dec.(r) 1986	Jan. 1986
MINING	$617.27	$630.08	$622.73	43.5	44.0	43.7	$14.19	$14.32	$14.25
Metal Mining	542.53	560.97	562.32	40.7	41.4	39.6	13.33	13.55	14.20
Bituminous Coal Mining	720.25	762.07	777.40	43.0	45.2	46.0	16.75	16.86	16.90
MANUFACTURING	380.70	389.55	400.39	38.3	38.8	39.8	9.94	10.04	10.06
Durable Goods	400.78	413.12	426.81	39.1	39.8	41.0	10.25	10.38	10.41
Primary Metal Industries	589.26	583.63	633.42	42.7	42.2	41.7	13.80	13.83	15.19
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	405.78	394.39	384.54	40.7	39.4	39.4	9.97	10.01	9.76
Transportation Equipment	479.70	550.62	563.33	36.9	42.0	43.2	13.00	13.11	13.04
Nondurable Goods	343.17	344.47	343.73	36.9	37.0	37.2	9.30	9.31	9.24
Food & Kindred Products	314.18	299.68	327.00	35.5	33.9	37.5	8.85	8.84	8.72
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	543.71	564.14	572.66	41.6	42.9	42.8	13.07	13.15	13.38
TRADE	218.30	219.30	217.56	29.5	30.5	29.4	7.40	7.19	7.40
Wholesale Trade	398.36	382.46	363.70	37.6	38.4	36.7	10.60	9.96	9.91
Retail Trade	165.58	173.76	174.72	27.1	28.3	27.3	6.11	6.14	6.40
Food Stores	191.14	194.94	206.82	26.4	27.0	27.0	7.24	7.22	7.66
Other Retail	178.79	201.39	189.19	29.7	32.8	29.7	6.02	6.14	6.37
AVERAGE	302.30	304.51	310.28	33.1	34.1	33.8	9.13	8.93	9.18

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Feb. '87	Preliminary Jan. '87	Final Dec. '86	Final Feb. '86	Final Jan. '86	Final Dec. '85
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	5,058	6,235	5,073	5,930	7,310	5,948
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	9,268	9,134	8,807	4,020	3,962	3,820
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	14,326	15,369	13,880	9,950	11,272	9,768
Number of New Applications for Jobs	6,779	9,269	6,524	7,029	9,639	6,765
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	4,809	5,381	4,844	4,898	5,481	4,934
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,261	2,138	2,282	2,270	2,583	3,643
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	21,295	20,648	14,607	18,184	18,549	15,805
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	3.69	3.55	2.17	3.21	3.27	2.78
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$12,005,000	$11,166,701	$10,469,817	$10,219,541	$11,550,452	$8,832,608

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

1967 100

Item	Index					% Change				
	Jan. '87	Dec. '86	Nov. '86	Oct. '86	Jan. '86	From Last Month	Jan. '86 to Jan. '87	Dec. '85 to Dec. '86	Nov. '85 to Nov. '86	Oct. '85 to Oct. '86
CONSUMER PRICES										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**333.1**	331.1	330.8	330.5	328.4	**0.6**	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.5
Food and Beverages	**320.5**	317.0	316.4	315.6	307.9	**1.1**	4.1	3.7	4.2	4.3
Food at Home	**315.2**	310.2	309.9	309.5	302.5	**1.6**	4.2	3.6	4.5	4.8
Housing	**363.9**	362.1	361.7	363.0	356.8	**0.5**	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.4
Rent Residential	**287.1**	286.0	285.6	284.6	273.4	**0.4**	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.4
Fuel and Other Util.	**373.7**	371.0	371.1	379.1	394.6	**0.7**	−5.3	−5.7	−5.4	−4.2
Medical Care	**449.6**	446.8	444.6	442.3	418.2	**0.6**	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7
Apparel and Upkeep	**207.1**	210.9	213.1	213.2	205.0	**1.0**	−1.8	0.9	0.9	1.0
Transportation	**308.5**	304.8	304.3	302.6	323.9	**1.2**	−4.8	−5.9	−5.8	−5.7
Gasoline	**275.1**	261.2	260.2	262.6	372.5	**5.3**	−26.1	−30.7	−30.8	−29.8
Energy[2]	**352.2**	342.4	341.7	348.6	424.7	**2.9**	−17.1	−19.7	−19.6	−18.4
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	**300.9**	298.1	298.7	298.3	309.0	**0.9**	−2.6	−3.9	−3.6	−3.1
Finished Goods	**291.7**	289.9	290.7	290.5	296.2	**0.6**	−1.5	−2.5	−1.9	−1.4
Intermediate Materials	**307.1**	305.0	304.9	304.9	317.2	**0.7**	−3.2	−4.4	−4.1	−4.0
Crude Materials	**284.0**	274.8	278.4	276.7	301.3	**3.3**	−5.6	−9.7	−8.6	−7.1

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX REVISION

The Bureau of Labor Statistics introduced a revised Consumer Price Index (CPI) with the release of the January 1987 index in the above table. As a result of the revision, the CPI now utilizes updated expenditure weights based upon data tabulated from three years (1982, 1983, and 1984) of the Consumer Expenditure Surveys, replacing the old expenditure weights based on 1972-1973 data. The Bureau periodically revises the expenditure weights so that the CPI reflects price changes of items currently being purchased by consumers.

A greatly enhanced housing survey designed to improve the rental equivalence measure of homeownership costs in the CPI was also introduced with release of the January 1987 CPI. The selection of the new housing sample was structured to represent optimally both owners and renters in the estimation of shelter costs.

In addition, a number of methodological and sampling advances were enhanced and incorporated into the CPI for January 1987. The primary objective is to produce the most accurate national CPI possible with the funds available. Also, the January 1987 index was based for the first time on the geographic distribution of consumers as of the 1980 Census of Population. The previous CPI used the 1970 Census of Population.

The CPI is linked to the index for December 1986 to provide a continuous series. The linking was accomplished by setting the index levels of the revised CPI with the updated expenditure weights and samples, equal to the index levels published for the previous series in December 1986. Each index was moved upward or downward from the December 1986 level in accordance with subsequent changes in prices.

The Bureau will publish selected indexes using the old expenditure weights for the next six months. The overlap indexes will differ from the revised indexes only in their expenditure weights being based on the new sample of items and outlets. The reference base period for revised CPI indexes issued for January 1987 is 1967 = 100, the same as for the previous indexes.

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